

# Middlebury



# Register.

Vol. LI.

## Middlebury Register.

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E. H. THORP, Editor and Manager.

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JOINT PRINTING of every variety at the lowest prices consistent with good work and quality of stock.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1886.

REPORTS from Washington do not indicate that B. B. Smalley will be confirmed as collector of customs with a rush. It is said a protest against his confirmation was laid before the Senate Wednesday. The despatch says: "It is signed by people whom the Vermont senators declared to be worthy of consideration. The grounds of their objection are that the collector has appointed as a deputy to take charge of a station on the Canada line, through which several hundred thousand dollars worth of goods are annually imported, a man who has three times been indicted for irregularities in connection with customs and who has compromised these affairs with the treasury department."

### LARGE VS. SMALL COLLEGES.

Some of the disadvantages of the larger institutions of learning are set forth in a pathetic letter to the New York *Evening Post*, in which the writer says: "Forgive me if I am out of patience. I have a son at Yale college at an annual expense of nearly \$2,000. I have at sundry times seen reports from your Yale correspondent which led me to wonder what the true course of study might be at that venerable school, but your correspondent's letter of yesterday maddens me. I find that 500 students have petitioned for an earlier chapel hour in order that the 'crew' and the 'base-ball nine' may secure more convenient training hours; that a certain 'trainer' has been secured and is even now in New Haven to train the crew, be the players early or late; but he will not 'coach.' Oh, no, 'Bob Cook' is coming to do that; that Prof. E. L. Richards is begging money for a new gymnasium, and urges all the students to do the same; that there is a 'boom in chess-playing'; that there is to be in effect an assessment on the alumini to establish a 'Yale political fund,' and that there will be a 'promenade by the Junior class,' a 'concert by the Glee Club,' and 'Germans' by the three upper classes. I know one lad of eighteen whom 'Bob Cook' will not 'coach,' who will not join the 'Glee Club' or dance the 'german' or 'boom' chess ten days from the date hereof. I can make a slugger or a song-and-dance man of my boy here in New York, with less expense; but I thank your correspondent for information which will plead my excuses for the removal of my son from such idle and belittling influences. I have always remembered with forbearance the remark of my old and venerable friend, the Rev. Dr. Magoon, of Albany, when—speaking of graduates at a college commencement—he said he wondered their fathers did not exclaim at such times, with the Israels when they relapsed into idolatry, 'Behold we have thrown gold into the fire and there has come forth this castell!' but I know now something of the spirit that stirred in the reverend gentleman."

### THE CASTLETON NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal school at Castleton, Vermont, will begin its spring term of twenty weeks on Tuesday, the 16th instant. Under Principal Leavenworth's management this school has grown from the smallest to the largest in the State. The past term it numbered 137 pupils, ninety of whom were in the regular normal classes and the remaining number in the preparatory grades. The first course has been increased from one year to two years and the standard of admission has been raised. The second course has been increased from one year to one and a half years. Indeed formerly many completed both courses as maintained in one year, a thing impossible now unless the work has been pretty thoroughly gone over previously. The raising of the standard of requirements for admission and the increasing and perfecting of the courses of study have had the legitimate effect of securing the attendance of a more mature class of pupils. Many of the regular normal pupils are upwards of twenty years and the majority upwards of sixteen, and none are graduated under seventeen. The number of teachers who are seeking in this school a better preparation for their work is rapidly increasing. A large number of these who have taught several terms have made application for admission the coming term. The school has an unexcelled corps of teachers, four of whom will this year complete five years of continuous service together. This permanence in the character of the institution has done much to advance the growth and success of the work done by it. Principal Leavenworth has graduated *fourteen* in the second course and *sixty* in the first course, yet the demand for their services is greatly in excess of the supply.

colleges are taken by the sons of wealthy city people. These young men seldom have any clear notion of what they want to be, or to do. They are aware, however, that study is irksome and life dreary without amusement, and they devote a considerable part of their time to finding it. The end is the state of things hinted at in the correspondence quoted.

It is, of course, not to be assumed that all the students in any college are mere spendthrifts and idlers. Much solid work is done at Yale and other similar institutions; but the tendency is the other way. Hence the increasing popularity of the smaller colleges. There the students have a purpose. None of them are very wealthy. They take a collegiate course because they believe it will benefit them. Some are obliged to endure privations in order to obtain an education. The main business with these young men is not boat-racing, or baseball, but the acquisition of knowledge. And, besides such helpful surroundings, peculiar to small colleges, there is another feature of them which does not have the weight it ought; we mean the opportunity afforded for personal acquaintance of teachers and pupils. Almost every young man who thinks at all forms sometime and somewhere an ideal of manhood; hits upon some one, either in books or real life, who serves as a model upon which his character and conduct are based. It is a poor faculty which does not afford models of this kind; and there are few graduates of the smaller colleges whose lives have not been shaped and moulded by their acquaintance with one or other of their teachers.

### THE AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS AT ADDISON.

This is the programme of the meetings to be held at Addison on Thursday and Friday of next week under the direction of the State board of agriculture:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.  
Forenoon.

10:00 Address of Welcome, By Rector Gage.  
10:15 Reply, By Henry Lane.  
10:30 General Information, By R. C. Goodale.  
11:30 General discussion.

Afternoon.

2:00 Merino Sheep, By Lyman Clark.  
2:30 Fine Wool Sheep Industry, By Henry Lane.  
3:00 General Discussion, By F. D. Douglas.  
Evening.

7:30 Wastes of the Farm, By M. W. Davis.  
8:30 Young Man's Experiment, By C. R. Smith.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.  
Forenoon.

10:00 General farming for profit in Vermont, By Dr. H. A. Cutting of Lunenburg.

10:30 Grain Raising in Vermont, By F. D. Douglas.

3:30 General discussion.

Afternoon.

2:00 Fertilizing our land for profit, By Dr. H. A. Cutting of Lunenburg.

3:30 General discussion.

Evening.

7:30 Plot experiments, By Prof. W. W. Cooke, of the Agricultural College.

8:30 Best Horse to Breed, By Albert Stocker.

As these are likely to be the only meetings of the kind in the county this winter, there ought to be a large attendance. All lectures are free. Ladies and young people are especially invited to be present at all sessions. Subjects for discussion brought forward by the farmers in the form of questions, on slips of paper or orally, may be introduced. All present are invited to join in the discussions.

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WHEREAS, The census returns for 1880 show that nearly 40 million pounds of shoddy are used yearly in the manufacture of cloth in the United States and this use of shoddy disfigures the consumption by the manufacturers of woolen cloths of over one hundred and fifty million pounds of unmanufactured wool, thus depriving the country of over \$40 million dollars worth of their product, and

WHEREAS, The cloths in which this shoddy is incorporated is sold either in the piece or in ready-made clothing as all-wool goods, thus consummating the fraud initiated in its manufacture; therefore, we, the wool growers and manufacturers of Vermont, as Congress to pass suitable laws to prohibit the use of shoddy in manufacturing cloths and in the sales of such cloths either in the piece or in ready-made clothing; and

WHEREAS, There is now a bill before Congress for the protection of Ways and Means, regulating the manufacture of cloth, so as to vary our grades of imitation or bogus better, we claim that equally as good reasons are evident why the public should be protected from the imposition of shoddy goods as from that of imitation or bogus better;

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion of Albert Chapman the chair was directed to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions on the tariff. He named Albert Chapman, J. L. Buttolph and H. C. Burwell.

The president was instructed, on motion of M. B. Williamson, to insure the association's building on such terms as he deems advisable.

It was voted, on motion of C. P. Crane of Bridport, J. L. Buttolph seconding the motion, that no sheep receive a record in the association's published report ex-

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, FEBRUARY 12, 1886.

No. 7.

### THE VERMONT MERINO SHEEP-SHEARING ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the above-named association was held at the Addison House Wednesday afternoon. About twenty members were present. The action taken will have the effect of weeding out of the association the faint-hearted brethren and also of unkinking the shearing at the annual gathering for that purpose larger and more interesting.

President J. L. Buttolph of Middlebury called the meeting to order.

The report of the secretary, C. A. Chapman, was presented. It dealt with the finances of the association only, and was as follows:

On the 4th of March the board of directors held a meeting, at which they made arrangements for holding the annual shearing on the 31st of March and 1st and 2d of April, which was held at the time fixed upon. At this time and the several other shearings held under the auspices of the association, there were 467 sheep shorn, as will be seen by printed report.

Collections during the year... \$ 15.00  
Paid to Rector... \$ 2.00  
Paid postage... 2.00  
There are unpaid dues to the... 200.00

There are outstanding bills as follows:

To Smith & Allen... \$ 49.00  
To Farnsworth & Co., bal. accts... 11.83  
To Farnsworth & Co., bal. accts... 3.79  
To A. J. Marshall, accts... 2.16  
To C. C. Peck... 1.45  
To J. L. Buttolph... 12.38 \$ 1.24

Which would leave a balance in the treasury, if the dues were all paid of... \$ 15.75

C. A. CHAPMAN, Sec.

In reply to questions the secretary said the association was \$88.59 in arrears a year ago; there were fifty members, not including life members, in good standing, and 124 who had not paid the annual fee of one dollar for the last year. Mr. Chapman's report was accepted and adopted.

Discussion as to what should be done with delinquent members followed. Albert Chapman was of the opinion that the life-member feature had worked badly. Those who paid \$25 and thus became life members were exempted thereby from paying annual dues, and so the ones best able to support the association were relieved from rendering such support.

On motion of E. N. Bissell of East Shoreham it was voted—after the secretary had stated that all member in arrears had been notified of the fact—that the board of directors to be elected at this meeting be instructed to notify and call before them all delinquent members for hearing, and expel those who then refuse to pay or do not appear. The new board has appointed 1:30 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 25, as the date of such hearing. The effect of this vote was to instruct the directors to enforce article 10 of the constitution which is: "Any member of this association failing to pay his annual dues, after due notice from the secretary, shall forfeit his membership;" the directors acting under article 11, which provides that "the directors shall constitute a court to try all offenders under article 10."

The next business was the choice of officers. These were elected: President, E. N. Bissell of East Shoreham; vice-presidents, George H. Smith of Addison, E. E. Stickney of Shoreham; secretary, C. A. Chapman of Middlebury; treasurer, V. Rich of Richville; directors, M. B. Williamson of Cornwall, Cyrus H. Smith of Bridport, Chas. R. Withersell of Cornwall, J. T. Stickney of Shoreham, A. J. Stow of Weybridge, L. E. Moore of Shoreham, Raymond Clark of Addison.

Mr. Williamson asked to be excused for the reason that he was to be out of the State for half the year, but the association would not excuse him.

These resolutions, introduced by Albert Chapman, were seconded by H. C. Burwell of Bridport and adopted.

WHEREAS, The census returns for 1880 show that nearly 40 million pounds of shoddy are used yearly in the manufacture of cloth in the United States and this use of shoddy disfigures the consumption by the manufacturers of woolen cloths of over one hundred and fifty million pounds of unmanufactured wool, thus depriving the country of over \$40 million dollars worth of their product, and

WHEREAS, The cloths in which this shoddy is incorporated is sold either in the piece or in ready-made clothing as all-wool goods, thus consummating the fraud initiated in its manufacture; therefore, we, the wool growers and manufacturers of Vermont, as Congress to pass suitable laws to prohibit the use of shoddy in manufacturing cloths and in the sales of such cloths either in the piece or in ready-made clothing; and

WHEREAS, There is now a bill before Congress for the protection of Ways and Means, regulating the manufacture of cloth, so as to vary our grades of imitation or bogus better, we claim that equally as good reasons are evident why the public should be protected from the imposition of shoddy goods as from that of imitation or bogus better;

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion of Albert Chapman the chair was directed to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions on the tariff. He named Albert Chapman, J. L. Buttolph and H. C. Burwell.

The president was instructed, on motion of M. B. Williamson, to insure the association's building on such terms as he deems advisable.

It was voted, on motion of C. P. Crane of Bridport, J. L. Buttolph seconding the motion, that no sheep receive a record in the association's published report ex-

cept such as are shorn in its buildings at the time of the annual shearing.

The date of the next shearing was fixed March 31 and April 1 and 2.

There was some debate as to what would be done if the weather and going were bad at the time set for the shearing, so that sheep could not be brought here then. It was agreed that the directors could adjourn the shearing from day to day till the traveling was good.

Mr. Chapman reported these resolutions for the committee of which he was chairman; they were unanimously adopted, and the association adjourned.

WHEREAS, The reduction in the scale of duties on foreign wool by the act of March, 1883, has had the effect to lower the price of wool to such an extent as to seriously cripple the industries of sheep-breeding and wool-growing in the United States, we, sheep-keepers and wool-growers of Vermont, do hereby,

Resolved, That we ask Congress to restore those duties to the same standard as they were before that reduction, and we most earnestly request that they may be restored, or the adoption of any tariff that shall admit materials to manufacturers free, as destined to destroy the industry of wool-growing in our country and take from the pockets of our working men the wealth we shall be obliged to send abroad for what cannot possibly be produced at home.

Resolved, That we ask Congress to restore the tariff rates of duty, and to use the best efforts to have the duties on wool restored to the same rates that were established by the tariff laws of 1867.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our senators and our representatives in Congress.

### THE PROPOSED SOLDIERS' HOME.

At a meeting of the trustees of the soldiers' home, held in Burlington, January 20, 1886, the president and secretary were directed to solicit proposals from towns, societies, Grand Army posts and individuals, for such aid as may be pleased to make towards purchasing, erecting, locating, or maintaining a soldiers' home in Vermont. Communications should be addressed to William Wells, president, Burlington, Vt.

### THE HUNTINGTON FUND.

State Treasurer DuBois is just making the first annual distribution to the several towns in the State, for school purposes, of the income arising from the Huntington Fund in accordance with act No. 230 of the legislature of 1884. The towns in Addison county receive the following amounts, viz:

Addison	\$ 25.41




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